Literary Supplement see page 5

WELLESLEY NEWS

Vol. LXI WELLESLEY NEWS, DECEMBER 8, 1967 No. 12

Sears Urges More Human Commitment To Solve Problems of Ghetto, Inner City

At 4:30 last Thursday afternoon, recent Boston mayoralty candidate John Sears breezed in, apologized humorously for having kept the Political Science Forum audience waiting, and began to present his thoughts on the Urban city.

A Harvard graduate and Rhodes scholar, Representative Sears suggested ways in which the inarticulate poor may be helped. Many of his recommendations were an outgrowth of his work with the subcommittee on the ghetto which met in Worcester earlier this fall.

"The majority of problems can be solved with human commitment," he emphasized, though he did not deny the importance of accompanying well-directed funds.

Sister-City Program

He proposed a sister-city program, pairing suburbs like Wellesley with sections of Roxbury and other ghetto areas. In adopting a poor sector, the suburb would encourage an exchange of citizens, through clubs and recreation and health services.

He stressed the need for subtlety and genuine rather than "do-gooder" motivations to avoid the creation of resentment.

Echoing his campaign posters headlined "John Sears Cares", he called for an expenditure of time, not money, in tackling the basic cultural lags which tend to reinforce other problems.

Atkins — A "Safety Valve"

He said confidently that programs of this type could succeed with people like Tom Atkins in office, giving a strong endorsement for the newly elected city council-

John Sears

man. Terming him Kevin White's "safety valve", he saw Atkin's strength in his image in both the white and black communities as neither an Uncle Tom nor a bomb-thrower.

Sears sees the Boston elections as evidence that we can still solve our electoral problems reasonably, within the familiar democratic channels to obtain effective results.

After giving a number of poignant examples of poverty in not only Roxbury but in Chinatown, the Puerto Rican section and a sizable white ghetto, he expressed enthusiasm for Charles Percy's and Robert Kennedy's proposals that business enter the ghetto.

(Continued on page 4)

Debate Over "Titicut Follies" Rages In Massachusetts Court

by Susan Foster '68

"Titicut Follies is a movie about Bridgewater's State Mental Hospital for the Criminally Insane. Named after a variety show presented by the inmates, the movie implies that on a larger scale the institution itself has overtones of being a real-life variety show of the absurd.

Indeed even the state of Massachusetts seems to agree that this is true, and, along with the director of Bridgewater, has rushed to bring suit against the movie, charging that certain scenes which appear (1) invade the privacy of the inmates, (2) were photographed without permission from the institution, and (3) are not proper material for a movie.

Rights Involved

Film maker Frederick Wiseman contends that "the right to take pictures of Bridgewater is as clear as the right to take pictures of a traffic accident in Scollay Square" (Time, Dec. 1). Wiseman did, however, have to obtain permission to take pictures in the institution. He also got permission from 100 inmates, though not from all who appear in the film.

The trial concerning Titicut Follies began two weeks ago in Boston. Meanwhile it is being shown only in New York, having been banned temporarily in Massachusetts by petition of the state. One of the ambiguous elements in the trial is that the contract between Wiseman and Bridgewater was largely oral, and thus it is difficult to determine if Wiseman did indeed breach his contract. The state claims that he agreed to give them final review and not to take pictures of incompetent men.

Many Questions

Another ambiguous element centers around the fact that the inmates are "insane." Thus, are their written releases legally binding? Should an administrator make the decisions for them, because of their incompetence? If their rights have been infringed upon, should they bring suit against the movie themselves, or should the institution do it for them?

Was their privacy invaded, or does anyone have the right to photograph in a public institution and to present the movie as "reality," a documentary? How much of "reality" should be shown on the screen? Should, for instance, inspection of nude bodies be considered as part of the reality of Bridgewater? Do men give up their rights to privacy upon entering such a public institution?

Real Motives?

These and other questions make the issue unclear. In addition, the motives of each part are not clear-cut. Whether Wiseman's movie was designed to be documentary or sensational is perhaps open to question. And the state's concern for individual rights of the inmates might actually be designed to prevent an expose of the conditions in the prison.

Stoodley's View

Bartlett H. Stoodley, chairman

(Continued on page 10)

MIT Urges Wellesley Students To Apply for Teaching Positions

For the past ten years, the MIT Summer Studies Program for High School Students has offered a wide selection of college level courses to high school students in the Boston area at no cost. This program, completely organized and administered by MIT students, draws close to one thousand high school pupils each summer.

It has now been decided to extend the activities of the Summer Studies Program into the winter months. Wellesley students have been invited to apply for teaching positions for the winter term.

Complete Freedom

The program is looking for students to serve as department heads lecturers instructors, and teaching assistants. There will also be openings for seminar leaders.

In general, the subjects will be approached on the introductory college level but the material should be understandable to high school students with a good background. College students in a teaching position will be able to offer a course of his own choosing and design. He will have complete freedom in planning the syllabus, defining the size of the class, and determining the approach.

Deadline

Two-hour classes for the winter term will be held on Saturday morning at MIT from 9 to 11 a.m. and 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. beginning Sat., Feb. 3.

Wellesley students who are interested in giving three to six hours a week to teach a course of their choice can obtain applications from Lora Collett or Cindy Dorrance, both '70, in Pomeroy. The deadline for application has been extended for Wellesley students until December 9, 1967. Slightly late applications will also be considered. Acceptance notices will be mailed on Dec. 20.

The program "offers the students who give these courses an opportunity to gain valuable experience in course design and classroom communication. The positions offered are challenging, and the rewards, in terms of experience and accomplishment, are significant."

YD's to Endorse Sen. McCarthy

by Pat Nteety '71

As the 1968 Presidential election approaches, Wellesley Young Democrats are preparing themselves for a busy year of campaigning.

On Oct. 23 Young Dems passed a resolution which urged "in the best interests of the party and the United States" that voters search for a better Administration than the present one.

Stand on McCarthy

Since Minnesota Senator Eugene McCarthy's Dec. 2 announcement that he will run against President Johnson in the Massachusetts Democratic primary, it has been predicted that Young Dems will adopt an endorse-McCarthy resolution shortly after Christmas vacation.

Joan Entmacher '68, co-chairman of Young Dems, also expects the College Young Democrats of Massachusetts to pass a similar resolution at their Dec. 10 meeting. "There is no doubt," she says, "that McCarthy is the overwhelming choice of college students of Massachusetts."

A state headquarters for McCarthy for President opened in Boston on Dec. 4, and "at least 10,000 volunteers across the state will be needed," says Joan. "Every Democrat and Independent in the state must be contacted before the primary on April 30."

After Christmas, Wellesley Young Dems will hold a rally to form a McCarthy for President Club. "We want to attract everyone on campus, not just Young Dems. A man doesn't stake his political future on a joke. He expects to win votes. We need at least 200 volunteer workers from Wellesley."

ADA Also Involved

Another group interested in the Democratic primary also represented on campus is the Americans for Democratic Action. John Brode, instructor in economics and member of the national board of the ADA, says that while the group will not take a stand before the primaries, he can state that they will support anyone opposed to Vietnam.

The ADA, he says, is a non-partisan group, and primaries are party fights. He adds, however, that there is a growing rift between pro- and anti-Johnson factions in the group. While the national vote has been not to "dump Johnson," Joan Entmacher predicts that "the ADA is likely to split wide open" on this issue. John McCarthy.

Joan has high hopes for the McCarthy campaign, which is "very well organized in Massachusetts." Every college will have a program similar to Wellesley's and she feels that McCarthy has "a very good chance" of winning.

Della Oliver '70, winner of crew shell oar raffle displays trophy.

MIT COURSES

All interested in taking courses at MIT or in getting to know more about it: MIT coeds are sponsoring an informal get-together on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 2 p.m. in McCormack Hall (the girls' residence at MIT). Coeds will answer questions about courses and activities. For further information call Carla Hurst, UN 4-6900 ext. 5998.

Physics Department To Hold Open House

The physics department will hold open house on Wed., Jan. 10, from 8-9:30 p.m. in Pendleton Hall for students and faculty. Demonstrations will include man-made geysers and lightning produced from high voltage sparks.

Spectators will be able to see nuclear particles in a cloud chamber. A jewel tester will be present. Demonstrations with color, as well as silhouettes and three-dimensiou-

Honestly!

Exam time is upon us. The sounds of Christmas dinner's "O Come All Ye Faithful" give way to the "Whistle While You Work" of a reading period interval and finals. The reserve room fills and art study rooms overflow.

As Physics 100 lecture notes and volumes of required readings disappear from libraries each evening at 8:30, students and librarians alike chorus a demand that the documents be returned the following morning. *News* also urges all members of the College community to exercise the intellectual integrity and personal honesty that is necessarily involved in a working honor system. In the interest of harmony, we hope that honesty will not be compromised in the pursuit of academic excellence.

Locking Up

For the past nine months, this newspaper has quietly been advocating locks on doors while trying through research and interviews with the administration to ascertain the the feasibility of their installation. The administration's two major objections have been, and remain, that 1) the cost of installing locks in the maximum of five dorms which do not already have them would be prohibitively high, and 2) that the security risks to girls in the event of fire would be too great. In the words of Mrs. Mrs. Asa Tenney, director of residence: "I do not believe that the risk and inconvenience involved in locked doors and the expense involved in placing locks on doors will make it possible to grant such a request in the foreseeable future."

Now, nine months later, after a few more incidents of stealing from girls' rooms, interviews with Robert Schneider, business manager of the College, have revealed that over the summer the College dismantled and jammed the locks in dormitories which previously had them. These doors cannot be locked now from either the inside or the outside. This action which must have been quite expensive and time-consuming, seems to contradict Mrs. Tenney's statement. Since the College maintains that it lacks funds to install locks, we wonder where they found the cash to remove them? If concern for students' health and safety motivated the expenditure, we wonder if the money might not have been better spent either by installing locks on more doors or by hiring more night watchmen for the Quad dorms, which, according to recent Senate discussions, do not have as many other dorm groups.

We tried, without success, to ascertain the cost to the College both of changing the locks last summer and of installing locks where there now are none. The cost of changing the locks was not made available to us, and we received only widly divergent estimates about the cost of installing new locks .These estimates ranged from $3,000 for the whole campus to $10,000 per dorm. We are dismayed by these conflicting reports and by the secrecy with which the cost of changing the locks last summer is being guarded. The dim outlines of a credibility gap are beginning to emerge.

We realize that there are many items which have higher priority in the budget than the installation of locks in dormitories, but this does not justify the vague and contradictory report given us by the administration on the subject.

Perhaps with the initiation of parietals the administration now fears the additonal privacy locks would afford students. However, girls are increasingly concerned with protecting their possessions both from outsiders visiting the halls and from fellow students. Clearly there are strong differences of opinion between the administration and students over this issue, and neither side seems to be fully informed, either of the facts or of the other side's motives.

We do not understand why the College is unwilling to discuss the lock problem openly, especially when it has always maintained that candor is crucial in administration-student relations.

WELLESLEY NEWS

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The Reader Writes

Pater on Parietals

To the Editor:

I am pleased to learn from my daughter, Susan, that the Wellesley Senate has approved a change in dormitory regulations that will permit boys to visit in girls' rooms. This seems to me to be in accord with current trends to give responsible freedom to our children.

As a parent, I am seriously concerned that our children should not take privileges of this kind as a license for inappropriate behavior of any kind. On the other hand, it is my firm conviction that if we give them a proper set of values in their formative years, when they go off to college it is no longer necessary for the college to act "in loco parentis."

For this reason, it is gratifying to see that Wellesley recognizes the need for change. I am confident that all enlightened 20th century parents will applaud this decision.

sincerely yours,
Paul W. Spear, M.D.

And . . . Ahem

To the Editors:

Women in general and students in particular are demanding more and more equality with men in many areas but in the same breath they also demand more and more protection because they are women e.g., on campus we must have more lights, a larger and better-equipped security force, and escort for those who arrive too late of a night to get to the sanctuary of the dormitory safely alone. It is considered unwise to take a solitary stroll too far from the flashing blue beams of the police car and students are thus obediently obeying themselves the beauty of the grounds at night. This is a pity.

I should like to suggest that the S.E.C. promote a campaign of agitation for a required course in judo as part of the curriculum of the physical education department (to replace canoeing, body movement, or ping pong?). The award of a brown belt would advance those in the race for equality with the male sex, at the same time making it possible for the college to turn off the lights on the byways of the campus and cut the expense of a security force to a minimum, leaving the police the arduous task of ticketing illegally parked cars and cautioning speed demons on the main track. Women would then be able to walk on the north side of Paramesium if they wish to contemplate the reflection of the winter moon on the ice, or to venture into the arboretum to meditate with the evening shadows on the new snow, alone, with no fear of going through the traumatic experience of having to repulse unsuccessfully the advances of an unwelcome marauding male.

(Mrs.) Ann Cram
Secretary to Dean of the College

Rovers Crow

To the editor:

"We did it!" "Did what?" "We raised enough money to buy a fifth crew shell." "How much is that?" "$2700." "That's a lot of money—how long did it take you to do it?" "From October 31 to November 30. And we got enough extra to buy oars, too.' "Then how much did you raise altogether?" "$3114.31. Student donations and proceeds from projects totalled $1,814.31; donations from non-student friends of crew were $300." "Wow. How did you ever raise that much money in one month?" "A lot of people worked very hard, and a lot of people were very generous."

There were several people in particular without whom we never could have done it. Miss Virginia M. Sides, administrative vice president of the College, advised us all along the way with suggestions on the car wash and clean-in, and helped handling a great deal of the bookkeeping. But even more important to us were her constant encouragement and interest which kept us going when nothing else would have.

It is for these same intangible reasons that we never could have done it without Miss Linda K. Vaughan and Benjamin Lombard. It can safely be said that a good deal of the success of the campaign is thanks to the great amount of respect and affection anyone who has ever rowed at Wellesley feels for Miss Vaughan and Ben. Because they care, others cared. And of course almost everyone knows that without these two, crew at Wellesley might not be at all.

And then there were the students. The idea originated with Kay Evens '68 and Judy Fromson '68 last spring, and when it became a definite campaign, a committee was formed consisting of Kay Evans, president of the Athletic Association, Heidi Winslow '69, vice-president of the Athletic Association, Judy Fromson senior-cox, and Marion Sweet '69, head of crew.

The campaign itself was two-pronged. Dorm reps solicited for funds in each dormitory, and various money-making projects were carried on an n College-wide basis.

A car wash on Nov. 1, 2 and 6, run by Judy Fromson with manual labor supplied by students, and supported by many members of the faculty and administration, netted $96. Doughnut sold in the dormitories Nov. 13, 15, 16, and 20, netted $137.35.

After Thanksgiving, a clean-in Work Day was held. Organized by Ann McDaniel '70, this added $75. to the fund. Pixie Loomis '70, was in charge of the final project which was a raffle for an oar. The prize was won by Della Oliver '70, on Nov. 30. The revenue from the sale of tickets was $165.

The total amount earned from the projects was $473.35. In addition, there is the amount of $1,174.73 generously contributed by Wellesley students in the dormitories, and $166.23 from other sources, including the A.A. dorm crews. Needless to say, much praise and thanks is due to the many students who gave many hours of hard work, carrying the project through despite definite moments of discouragement.

Finally, there is the considerable sum of money donated by faculty, alumnae, parents and friends. This money came to us not through solicitation, but because the donors happened to have heard of our campaign. We are all very grateful to them for their generosity, for it carried the fund over the top.

Marion H. Sweet, '69

Ludicrous Sentiment of Barn Production Precludes Essence of Tragedy, Pathos

by Mary Enterline '70

Jean Anouilh's Waltz of the Toreadors retains the ridiculous story of General St. Pe. Last weekend in the Wellesley College Theatre production of this tragic farce, the actors, under the direction of Paul R. Barstow, became so involved in trying to be funny that they forgot to be tragic.

The hilariousness of three whole situations failed to emerge in the production, however, mainly because of the youthfulness of the main characters. Despite his gray hair and beard, Wayne Scott was unconvincing as the blustering General St. Pe. He needed, a paunch, and with his erect carriage and his uniform, which lacked the necessary rows of braid and medals, he seemed more like a military academy cadet than a retired general.

In portraying Mlle. Sainte-Euverte, Ginny Hammonds '69 acted and looked like an 18-year-old. She needed a few gray hairs and some wrinkles to remind the audience that she was portraying a 35-year-old woman acting like an 18-year-old girl as well as to bring out the pathos of her love of a 20-year-old.

Best Scenes

The tragic undertones of the play appeared only in scenes between General St. Pe and either his wife or Dr. Bonfant. As Dr. Bonfant, Joel McCleary philosophically delivered what he called the moral: "one must never understand one's enemies or one's wife; one must never understand anyone for that matter or one will die."

The general's confrontation with his wife in her purple and pink bedroom was the best scene. Ellen Armstrong '70 as Mme. St. Pe feigned illness and then taunting her husband drove him into a corner and revealed the pathetic figure he was.

For Laughs

James Butterfield adequately portrayed Gaston, the chaste secretary who learns to take what he can while Gina Burnes '68 and Margo Donaldson '71, complete with sausage curls and hair bows, were hilarious as the general's ugly and bratty daughters. Roger Barnaby's portrayal of the tipsy Father Ambrose was uneven.

In the best performance of the play, Candy Lommis '68 provocatively played the exotic dressmaker, Mme. Dupont-Fredaine, while Katherine Bishop '70 and Marcie Kaplan '71 wiggled well through their roles as the maids.

The cast played it for laughs, even during the curtain call, and the small audience chuckled on cue. Unfortunately few members of the audience could get anything more than a few laughs from the production.

♣MINDBENDERS♣

"Not being an educated person, and having been a day student in my time, I had to admit that the word "parietal" was not in my active vocabulary. So I looked it up in the dictionary and found that it means "Attached to the main wall of the ovary, inslend of to the axis,—said of ovules or a placenta." So that's it! So that's what goes on in dorms! Well, just see to it that you don't MATRICULATE."

—excerpt of a letter received by Diane Edwards '70 from her mother

FLY WITH MIT

The MIT Flying Club is opening associate membership to faculty and students of Harvard, Radcliffe, Boston University, Boston College, Brandeis, Tufts, and Wellesley.

The Club has about 75 members, with aviation experience ranging from airline pilots to novices. The members, aviation interests include airplanes, helicopters, gliders, and even hot-air balloons; and they come from all over the world—Iceland, Canada, South Africa, Belgium. Some are aeronautical engineers; others merely like to fly. They have seven women members.

The Club meets every other Wednesday night at 7:30 p.m. in room 473 of the Stratton Student Center. The programs are varied—aviation movies, talks by people from different branches of aviation. Trips are made to various aviation activities in this area. The Club also runs, free to all members, ground schools taught by members with FAA qualifications.

New members will be welcome at any of the meetings. Further information can be obtained by calling UN 4-6900, x3766 or

China: Study of a Cultural Revolution

by Merle Goldman

ED. NOTE: Mrs. Goldman is a research associate at the East Asian Research Center at Harvard. She is the wife of Wellesley's associate professor of economics, Marshall Goldman.

For the past two years, Communist China has been in the throes of what euphemistically has been called the Cultural Revolution. Its cause is still somewhat obscure, but essentially the Cultural Revolution began as a conflict between Mao Tse-Tung and the top leadership of the Chinese Communist Party over the issue of how to modernize China. It turned into a violent struggle for power.

The conflict began in 1958 when Mao initiated the Great Leap Forward. Possessed by the dream that China could jump immediately into a new era, Mao ordered the country to be organized into large-scale, self-sufficient communes. Though the communes were stringently controlled, the system of communes was virtually decentralized operations. As a result, the Great Leap Forward quickly led to economic chaos and a minus rate of growth. Mao, seeing that his dream had failed, retired somewhat from the daily operation of the country and left its running to the Party apparatus headed by Liu Shao-ch'i.

In the early 1960's, Liu attempted to rehabilitate China's economy by relaxing pressure and using more conventional economic methods. The communes were discontinued and the collectives restored. Peasants were allowed to own private plots and sell their goods for profit. Most important, there was a loosening up in the intellectual sphere similar to the Hundred Flowers period of 1956 and the first half of 1957. This time, however, the intellectuals were not as outspoken as during the Hundred Flowers. Their criticism was more subtle, but in a sense more devastating. As opposed to the earlier relaxation when their major criticism was directed against the political system, this time it was directed toward Mao himself and his policy of the Great Leap Forward. Moreover, this criticism came not only from the intellectuals, but from officials high in the political hierarchy.

In September 1962, Mao attempted to halt these attacks and resume his leadership of the Party. Not only was he disturbed by the attacks on himself, but he feared that the Party was losing its revolutionary spirit. He also felt that the intellectuals and youth were succumbing to Soviet revision. In the belief that his revolution might be destroyed, Mao sought to reinvigorate the Party intellectuals and youth with the idealism and spirit of self-sacrifice that had motivated his followers in Yenan when they had fought against overwhelming odds to drive the Kuomintang from power.

Though Mao may have decided on the need for a Cultural Revolution in mid-1962, he was unable to get the campaign under way for three years. He was blocked all the way along by some of his closest associates in the Party who feared another disaster like the Great Leap Forward. Most significant, they no longer believed as Mao did, that China could be modernized by recreating the spirit of the guerrilla days. Instead they wanted more rational economic policies, more scientific and technical knowhow and less reliance on large-scale movements to solve China's problems. Mao's approach was romantic, almost anarchistic; the Party's was disciplined and controlled.

It was not until November of 1965, that Mao, with the assistance of the head of the army Lin Piao, was able to launch his drive. The Cultural Revolution went through numerous stages. As it progressed from phase to phase, the opposition grew stronger and more widespread. In response the Maoists escalated their revolutionary activities. The campaign began with an attack on a famous intellectual, Wu Han, who had indirectly criticized Mao in a play he had written in 1962. Wu Han was also vice-mayor of the capital city of Peking so that the campaign against him spread not only to the intellectuals but to the powerful Party committee that ran Peking.

As the campaign expanded, the Party hierarchy attempted to limit it by assuming control over it in the summer of 1966. At this point Mao established the Red Guards, millions of teenagers of worker and peasant origin. Unable to win sufficient mass support within his Party, Mao was forced to go outside of the Party for support. The purpose of the Red Guards was to terrorize Party members into submission to the revolution. By the beginning of 1967, the Party and government apparatus had been undermined to the extent that a virtual state of anarchy existed in the urban sector. The countryside was less affected.

In order to re-establish order, Mao was forced to use his last trump card, the army. The entrance of the army into the Cultural Revolution led to events that Mao had not anticipated. In acting as a force for stability, the army plunged down on the revolutionary elements. It could not ally itself with the Red Guards because their raison d'etre was to rebel. Instead it allied itself with the Party cadres who were experienced in running the factories and offices. However, Red Guard groups were unwilling to accept direction from the army and clashes occurred between them and army units. The regime then ordered the army to pull back. By the spring of 1967, a renewed state of anarchy occurred. Not only were there clashes between the army and Red Guards, but between various Red Guard groups, each one trying to assume leadership. Events became so chaotic by the summer of 1967 that the regime again called upon the army to reassert its authority and suppress the warring Red Guard groups.

It can be seen from this eyeball policy of pushing forward and pulling back that Mao feared too much stability would suffocate the Cultural Revolution, yet too much anarchy might destroy the political structure. At present the Cultural Revolution is in one of its more stable phases. The Red Guards have been ordered back to school. The army, for the most part, has taken over the running of the country. It has taken over the command posts once occupied by the Party. However, Party cadres are still being used to handle the complicated tasks of the economic and political system, tasks for which the army has no training or experience.

The Cultural Revolution, in fact China, right now is at a turning point. Recent editorials have called for a new struggle in the countryside. If this were to happen, China would again move not only toward political anarchy, but economic disaster as it did in the Great Leap Forward. If it continues with the present system of army control assisted by Party cadres, it might move toward the re-establishment of some form of stability.

Whatever course it takes, the China that emerges from the Cultural Revolution will never again be the kind that existed before the Cultural Revolution. The Communist Party that has led China for 18 years has been permanently weakened. It was strong enough to resist Mao's onslaught, but not strong enough to reassert its unquestioned authority. Ironically, Mao through his Cultural Revolution has created conditions opposite to the ones he sought to achieve. Instead of infusing China with a revolutionary spirit, he has undermined the very institution, the Party, that gave Communist China its dynamism.

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Special Hobbit Week—January 13 to 21. Tolkien Trilogy art exhibit by Vermont artist Dale Anderson. Our big Middle-Earth Snow Sculpture Contest, to be judged January 21.

More Commitment

(Continued from page 1)

In Boston today, the Prudential Insurance Company is making a sizable investment, and the Avco Corporation is setting up a skills center in Roxbury. Yet, Sears warned, such offers are not always welcomed with open arms; the Bay State Banner informed business that the Negro community was not interested in becoming a white plantation.

A further problem arises from the fact that Roxbury is red-lined, meaning businesses are able to get insurance only from Lloyds of London, with steep premiums. Sears quoted recent surveys which showed that ghetto dwellers are actually paying more for staples, and travelling further to get them.

Recommendations

Continuing with additional recommendations from the Worcester meeting, Sears called for massive recruitment of Negroes into the National Guard, the establishment of workshop-type groups for playgrounds, urban labs using the problem-solving talents of the people in the ghetto, complete decentralization of public institutions, and a police cadet corps.

After condemning his own Republican party's abdication in the ghetto, he advocated health measures, a raise in welfare payments with the removal of the dependency clause, and a broadening of the area where Aid to Dependent Children may be collected.

Turning to purely political is-

(Continued on page 10)

"There is only one child in the world and the child's name is all children."

This is the season when millions of people of all faiths observe solemn holy days.

Each faith—in its own way—recognizes in its observance the brotherhood of man.

Never before, in the world's history, has there been such need for understanding between members of the human family.

"There is only one man in the world," Carl Sandburg has written, "and his name is all men.

"There is only one woman in the world and her name is all women.

"There is only one child in the world and the child's name is all *children*."

We, 450,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union seek—in this season and all seasons—to further human understanding. We seek to unite people of all colors and creeds. We work together and live together with mutual respect for our neighbors—at the next machine, or in the next house.

This spirit has not only helped us advance our own conditions of working and living. It has also contributed to achieving higher standards among our friends and neighbors in communities all over America.

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[December 8, 1967 page 5]

Literary Supplement

New British Novelist Takes Dim View Of Lower Class Life in Modern England

by Pat Nicely '71

Poor Cow. By Nell Dunn. Garden City, N.Y. Dauble Day, 1967. 13 opp. $3.95.

Once familiar to most Americans only as the home of kings, tweeds, and Shakespeare, England has come to light in the past generation as the swinging center of the Mod Revolution. It is easy to picture beautiful young Britishers discotheque-hopping or sauntering aimlessly down Carnaby Street, with the latest Beatle disc playing in the background.

And it is just this popular conception of idyllic England that makes Nell Dunn's short novel so shattering. Into this carefree modern scene she injects the sharp needle of realism. Even in 1967, we find, there are still traces of Dickensonian existence among the working classes, where life is not all mini-skirts and Twiggy eyelashes.

The "Poor Cow"

Her heroine, the "poor cow" of the title, is a 22 year-old housewife named Joy. She has no education, no home, a husband in prison for robbery and a baby to support. Her life is a series of short squalid sequences played out in cold, dirty flats and rooming houses and drifting between jobs and boyfriends. Its only saving factors are her baby, whom she adores, and her indomitable optimism. As she faces catastrophe upon catastrophe, she never loses her wild daydreams or her hope for a better tomorrow.

In describing her "poor cow," Miss Dunn integrates passages of first-hand third-person narration with samples of Joy's almost-illiterate letters to an imprisoned lover. While this style of writing is sometimes confusing and often tiresome, it is nevertheless a far more complete portrait than any one technique could paint. In this way, also, she can simultaneously compare the squalor of Joy's life with Joy's unbeatable optimism, without having to assume a condescending or pedantic tone.

The Merits of Optimism

It is Joy's optimism, in fact, which at first appears to be the only spark of light in an otherwise sordid novel. But the reader soon realizes that it is not even a conscious optimism but merely a product of immaturity and inability to comprehend the hopelessness of her own life.

Miss Dunn, therefore, makes an interesting comment. Need one always be completely realistic, at the risk of happiness? Could it possibly be better to live impractically, from day to day, as Joy does, in a world of ridiculous but happy dreams? Perhaps there is something, after all, in that old proverb about ignorance and bliss.

Black Power: A Viable Theory

by Anne Trebilcock

Black Power: The Politics of Liberation in America. By Stokely Carmichael and Charles V. Hamilton N.Y. Vintage Books, 1967.

"This book presents a political framework and ideology which represents the last reasonable opportunity for this society to work out its racial problems short of prolonged destructive guerrilla warfare. That such violent warfare may be unavoidable is not herein denied. But if there is the slightest chance to avoid it, the politics of Black Power as described in this book is seen as the only viable hope."

The words of Stokeley Carmichael and Charles Hamilton, this statement only hints at the provocative impact of Black Power. An articulate, well documented edition, the book factually describes the plight of the Negro in a historical context, and goes on to outline a broad program for action.

Colonial Set-Up

The authors develop the analogy of the Negro in America today as trapped in a colonial situation, suppressed by political, economic, and social colonial relationships.

They cite some frightening facts from the Bureau of Labor Statistics: "Unemployment rates in 1965 were higher for non-white high school graduates than for white high school dropouts." With intolerance for the worsening situation, Black Power advocates proclaim, "The time is long overdue for the Black community to redefine itself, set forth new values and goals and organize around them." The first step in this process must be the development of a new consciousness, with a growing sense of community.

More Decision Makers

From here may spring the second step, that of political modernization. This would involve questioning the old values and institutions of American society. Following this should come a search for new and different forms of political structure, and a broadening of the base of political participation to include more people in the decision making process.

Black Power devotees reject the goal of assimilation into middle class America, for they feel that it is this class which perpetuates institutional racism. They do not seek to exploit or dominate other groups, but only to gain their fair share of power in the society. To accomplish this black people must form and lead their own organizations.

Need Mutual Goal

Lambasting certain phrases linked with the Negro problem, they attack "integration" as implying that there is nothing of value in the black community; that the black people must make all the adjustments into a white society.

The authors explode the myth of coalition, suggesting that the only viable coalition would be established if all parties to the coalition perceived a mutually beneficial goal based on their own self-interest.

The Whites' Role

Yet, in this basically Negro-for-himself attitude, there is a place for concerned whites. Carmichael and Hamilton see whites' roles as educative (freedom schools in the middle class), organizational (coalitions of poor whites and poor blacks), and supportive (support without usurpation of leadership). As applications of their thesis, the authors choose the instances of the Mississippi Freedom Democrats, voter registration in Lowndes County, Ala., and politics of deference in Tuskegee, Ala.

Fight Inertia

In their discussion of the ghetto, alarming statistics come to light, such as the 41 percent dropout rate in Central Harlem schools. Moreover, they term ". . . the match that will continue to ignite the dynamite in the ghettos" as "the ineptness of the decision makers, the anachronistic institutions, the inability to think boldly and above all the unwillingness to innovate." To fight this vicious circle of poverty and inertia, Black Power demands new forms of action, including independent politics, where token Negro officials will not merely be co-opted by an established machine.

Community Control

They advocate viewing the black community as a base of organizational control for institutions in that community. This would include black parents' control over their public schools, unions to represent interests concerning the absentee slumlord, a community rebate plan for purchases in ghetto stores, and the emergence of a new political force.

The movement rejects welfare programs that attempt only to pacify. "We do not seek to be mere recipients from the decision making process but participants in it."

Black Power is an up-to-date, well-supported treatment of a pressing problem and its suggested solution. And, whether the reader accepts or rejects the Black Power philosophy, he cannot deny, after a summer of rioting, that this is a very timely, important book.

Symmetry in a snail sheel.

X-ray photo by Nancy Eyler '69

Holt's 'How Children Learn' Teachers Parents

How Children Learn by John Holt. New York: Pitman Pub. Corp., 1967. 180 pp. $4.95.

by Nancy Ross '68

I find it impossible to read John Holt objectively. The very first paragraph in the foreword of **How Children Learn**, summarizing the message of **How Children Fail**, sends indignation (for a large portion of American education), regret (for the messed up wasted years, I and millions of others spent in elementary school), and admiration (for the author) prickling through my mind:

"Children have a style of learning that fits their condition, and which they use naturally and well until we train them out of it. We like to say that we send children to school to teach them to think. What we do, all too often, is to teach them to think badly, to give up a natural and powerful way of thinking in favor of a method that does not work well for them and that we rarely use ourselves."

Children Alive

The book is about children, real and quite alive. Holt records his personal observations of learners in action with commentary and hypotheses — often citing supporting evidence from psychology. Distinguishing this account from clinical studies is its appealing vitality. The wonder, humanity, and overwhelming sense of human dignity in Holt's approach.

The first chapter describes how infants taste, touch bread, bend, listen to, and look at their world through "Games and Experiments" — "not to please someone else, but to satisfy themselves."

They'll Never Learn

In his "Talk" chapter Holt elaborates on a friend's comment "If we taught kids to speak, they'd never learn." Children do not learn language on a neatly systematic schedule of drilling and quizzing, he says. Accuracy grows from correspondence with reality itself. Superimposed correction, the author believes, only weakens a child's "uncertain and tentative" understanding of the world.

He tells of a conversation with a little girl who said "teached" instead of "taught." The educator did not mention her mistake, but worked the word 'taught" into his reply. Next time the child used "taught" — but when speaking to another grown-up, her father, she lapsed into "teached." "But again, after a decent interval, I dropped another taught' sentence into the conversation and again, next time she had occasion to use the word, she said 'taught.' Nothing more was needed, or is ever needed. Children's senses are keen, they want to do things like the grown-ups. If we speak well, and they hear us, they will soon speak as we do."

School Inadequate

School does not give children the kind of practice needed to improve verbal skill. Teachers do most of the talking. The pupils are often not allowed to talk even during lunch hour, and go home — usually to TV and homework — where nobody talks to them. "The result of this kind of education is that children of 10 or even older may be no better at talking than they were at five." Suggests Holt, let children talk quietly among themselves as they work.

Exploring the difficulties of learning to read, Holt (as he does so often throughout the book) relates children's problems to those he experiences himself. He describes his adventures with a sheet of Indian printing — "At first the page looked like nothing but a jumble of strange shapes. Even when I was concentrating on one short, common word, it took a long time before I could recognize that word at sight and pick it out of the others. Often I would go right by it without noticing it."

'Messing About'

Holt emphasizes the importance of "messing about" in a problem-solving situation. He pointedly and justifiably criticizes "leader-dragger" teachers who attempt to thrust their own "mental models" onto their students — not allowing them time to build up a sense of and to grow comfortable in dealing with a certain problem area.

After reading **How Children Learn**, one cringes to see youngsters boxed like white rats into teaching machine cubicles with "right" and "wrong" answers. There is danger in this Hollcolored view. We should keep in mind that teaching machines, and other tools similarly lacking in warmth and romantic appeal, might also be part of a solution.

(Continued on page 8)

Thurber Tale Makes Clocks Run

by Barbara Farne '69

"Unless modern Man wanders down these byways occasionally, I do not see how he can hope to preserve his sanity." Thus runs James Thurber's excuse for writing another modern-day fairy tale. The reader looking for the Wicked Duke finds one. He also finds a beautiful captive princess, a prince who must do the impossible to free her, 13 clocks that are frozen in the Past by the Duke's slaying of Time, and a haunted castle.

Yet, beyond the trappings of conventional fairy tales, Thurber adds a prose narrative that is as poetic as it is unconventionally prose. A dark forest becomes a living dark forest. (Naturally, an evil forest.) "The brambles and the thorns grew thick and thicker in a licking thicket of bickering crickets. Farther along and stronger, bonged the gongs of a throng of frogs . . ." And so the forest talks to the reader. Words move, circle, and leap from the page, as does the story.

Besides the major personnages, Thurber adds a following of spies and helpers for the good side and the bad side. Golux teams up with the Prince to help him achieve the impossible task of gathering 1000 jewels to win the Princess. Golux declares he's not a "mere Device" for he "can find a thing he cannot see and touch a thing he cannot feel." The first is time, the second is one's heart, the Golux explains. Thus Thurber creates the anti-Device, although Golux appears when needed.

There is also Hark, whose counterpart is Listen. Hark helps the Duke find out what's going on in the castle; all sounds come to him. Listen can be heard but never seen. (Here enters double espionage, since Listen is really an invisible Golux.)

All's Well . . .

The obvious questions would be: Does the Prince accomplish his task and marry the Princess? Is the Duke punished? And yet the impressions left the reader have little to do with the obvious answers. The impressions are as warm as the touch of the Princess that starts the clocks ticking, as vibrant as the flower that stands beside old cracked walls, not blooming until Then has been dispelled and Now restored.

The wicked Duke was attracted to the Princess whom he snatched from the bosom of her mother, the sleep Queen, because the Princess "shone there like a star upon her mother's breast." The Duke also was attracted by gems that he thought would last forever, but melted like the tears of sorrow turned to laughter. So, too, are we attracted to the tale's laughter and sorrowing shining.

What is real is not the truism of life that we can make the characters symbolize, nor the platitudes of fairy tales that we can simplify the tale with. What is real is the metaphor that **The 13 Clocks** actually is. What that metaphor is, is Thurber's rhythmical language that becomes part of you.

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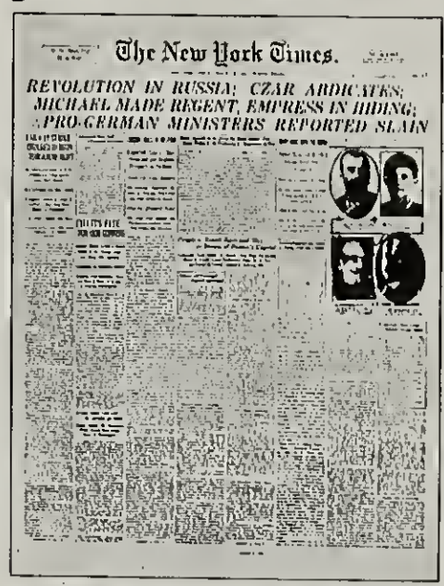
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Pastoral Fantasy?

Lettvin Warns 'Don't Drop Out'

by Anne Martin '68

You can't even step in the same river once, By Jerome Lettvin, in the Journal of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. LXXVI, No. 8, Oct. 1967.

Subtitled "An impassioned essay on the morality and philosophy of hippies (the pastoral fantasy/noble savage complex) and the lamentable physiology of the psychedelic trip," Lettvin's article is a refreshing, surprisingly honest "moral" commentary on hippies and acid by a self-pegged "middle-aged man who can't quite get with it."

Lettvin, professor of communications at MIT, has been described as the "guru of MIT." After reading his article and listening to the recent television broadcast of his debate last spring with acid priest-head Timothy Leary, the reasons behind his rapidly-growing student following are clear.

His written style, like his tone of voice, is at once rational, candid, informal, and lively. Moreover, the man talks sense. Despite his protestations to the contrary, it would seem a shrewd guess that he knows where it's at — or at least, is a great deal closer than most fair fat and fortyish academic types who feel called upon to moralize about the evil of the acid subculture.

His subject matter is sorted into two piles: hippies and hallocengenic drugs. Between the two he constructs a neat variation on Leary's hackneyed theme: 'turn on, tune in, but don't drop out.' And it is here that his moral hits home to many who feel the seductive pull of the hippie philosophy, but who, for a variety of reasons, remain straight.

Perhaps his definition of "hippie" is an overly-restrictive one, but is is deliberately so. He draws a distinction between the hippie and "the eccentric." How are they different? 'The eccentric is concerned with the world in some form of another; the hippie is concerned unduly with himself."

A good scientist, he constantly qualifies his sampling:

. . . The hippies I know act a Christian ideal . . . Among them the lame, the disfigured, the mental defective, can finally be at home . . . They do not view society and the state as evil; on the contrary, they will not even conceive of these institutions in the abstract . . . Oppression is a personal thing. By stubbornly reducing the action to what one man does to another, they bring morals to bear on public issues."

And yet, "the hippies of my acquaintance would be more interesting to read about than to know. He doesn't flame to illumine the world, instead he is turned on passively, like a night-light . . . at best, he has substituted his navel for TV."

But despite the charm and appeal of the hippies as individuals, Lettvin asserts "that the hippie movement is dismal and dangerous and offsets its political value by the personal harm it does." This harm, it would seem, is the seduction of students, who because, on one hand, the world is pretty badly screwed up at the moment, and on the other, the universities have become businesses, rather than a refuge from the world; and ideas, as ideals, have become devalued," have nothing left to do "but to escape inward or to mature."

There is a problem here as to which is the more dismal and dangerous -- hippies, or schools and society. Lettvin oozes out from under it, turning his focus to the very-real ills of the educational world. This shift of attention from hippies to academia becomes one of the most persuasive sections of his article.

From here, Lettvin turns to an examination of the LSD experience, not on the basis of the recent "discoveries" of chromosomal damage et. al., but of the neurological and psychological effects of the psychedelic drugs. Such effects, he claims, are similar to those produced by a focal lesion of the temporal lobe of the brain, involving long-lasting episodic disorders in judgement and perception. (It was at this point in his debate with Leary that Lettvin brought the wrath of the televiewers of greater Boston down around his ears. After describing the person who flips in and out unpredictably after a single dose of acid, he turned to Leary and asked: "As a neurologist, Tim, how would you diagnose this? Came the reply: "I'd say he was a visionary mystic." "Bullshit!" roared Lettvin, and went on to make his point about temporo-parietal brain damage, while his television audience began furiously to dial WGBH to register their horror.) Moreover, he fears that with the lengthy loss of judgement occasioned by LSD and similar drugs, the acidhead will be unable to make wholly rational evaluation of his trip, and therefore will be incapable of making an unbiased decision about further use of the drug.

"Let us examine this temptation further", he says. "Turn on, tune in, drop out. Suppose I were to come to you, a smiler with a knife, and remark, 'Is the world too much for you, my friend? Come, let me lift the eyelid, so, and with a simple pass of the scapel I will now abolish all caring . . .' Why would you resist? I'm sure I would; for me, caring and planning are indissolubly connected. Furthermore, I want to care about the world; that part of me is human that loses bits of itself, remembers past pains of others and plans to prevent pain occuring to them again. Without it I become a house pet, docked in spirit."

It is just this spirit, just this humanness, that comes through in Lettvin's article. He is a man providing valuable insights. That, in itself, should be more than enough to recommend it, to hippie as well as straight readers.

PBL Seeks In-Depth Coverage On TV

by Penny Ortner '69

After 20 years, television is still trying to discover all of its potentialities. The incomplete development of this expressive medium has prompted journalist Walter Lippman to call it "the most remarkable and the most poorly utilized invention since the printing press." To date television has been exploited as a form of entertainment and as a medium for immediate "on the spot" news coverage. Now Public Broadcast Laboratory is confronting the problem of in-depth coverage on television. This new approach is designed "to demonstrate just how inventive, provocative, and important Public Television can be."

Public Broadcast Laboratory (PBL), the first full-scale experiment in nationwide Public Television, made its debut on Sunday evening, Nov. 5. The New York Times advertisement of that day promised two hours of incisive reporting, probing comment, and strong opinion. The intentions were to combine this in-depth news coverage with an intense examination of the arts and sciences, as well as live drama and new entertainment.

No Commercials

PBL, which broadcasts over educational channels (Channel 2 in Boston), is free from commercial interruptions and, consequently, free from advertiser influence. It claims, therefore, to be capable of investigating areas that have been "untouchable" for commercial TV. In summary, the New York Times ad stated, "PBL will use television as it's never been used before to deepen understanding and to offer new perspectives on the issues and events of our time. It will call upon the best minds in the academic and public life, top dramatic talent and proven broadcast journalists headed by PBL chief correspondent Edward P. Morgan."

Three questions now arise. Is PBL fulfilling its intentions? Does fulfillment of these intentions ensure public attention and appreciation? Is this a trend that television should actively follow?

Meat Packing

The first four PBL broadcasts have been only moderately successful, even though they have conscientiously fulfilled the promises of depth coverage. While the topics have been well-chosen for their news-worthiness and for their timeliness, the presentation has not always been as interesting as the subject matter.

The timely coverage of the present federal meat packing laws and the Smith-Foley bill now before Congress on the Nov. 12 program exemplifies the combined success and failure. The selection of this subject for analysis was a thoughful one, particularly since the problem has not been adequately covered by any other news media. Significant facts were revealed through the analysis: the U.S. has the highest rate of trichinosis in the world; there is a profound difference between federal and state meat inspection; and, most importantly, it is difficult to pass legislation because the public has not been advised of the problem.

Sugar-Coated Pill

The failure of this presentation lay in the fact that while the information is relevant, it is not capable of attracting an audience. In fact, to present in the opening 20 minutes of a two-hour program an analysis of meat inspection, primarily through interviews with men who are not accustomed to public speaking, is to lose an audience.

PBL has not yet created the sugar-coated pill with which detailed news coverage can be swallowed by a large-scale audience. The television news specials have been more appealing, having combined such outstanding television journalists as Huntley and Brinkley with foreign correspondents and sensational photography.

Time Out for Snack

In addition to news reporting, PBL has attempted to offer new and exciting entertainment. Here too success has been mixed with failure. While the comic skits and live drama have been of excellent quality, they too have not been planned to ensure the greatest audience appeal. The last half hour of a two-hour program is too late to win an audience. The entertainment should be effectively integrated with the news coverage; a timely news-comic skit would be a much more lively introduction to a two-hour program than is an interview with a federal meat inspector.

Furthermore, the fact is that there is better live drama on television than that offered by PBL. The dramatic specials, like the news specials, have been much more skillfully executed, have boasted better-know actors, and have not been limited to a small a fraction of the full time slot.

In conclusion, the two hour weekly broadcast faces the disadvantages of being both too long and too short. It can provide probing news coverage, and it has adequately reported on elections, racial problems, political image-making, and scientific inventions. But the coverage of various items cannot be as specific as that of the full-length TV special. On the other hand, the presentation has not been original enough to hold an audience for two solid hours without even one commercial break for a snack.

Lewis' Novel Confronts Religious Conflict

by Ana Sherwood '69

Michel, Michel by Robert Lewis. N. Y.: Simon and Schuster, 1967. 735 p. $7.50.

The crux of the story Michel, Michel is the question Why? It is the question of a twelve-year-old boy who, on the day of his Roman Catholic confirmation, understands for the first time that his father had been a Jew exterminated by the Nazis. Michel is a child tormented by religious doctrine and dogma which does not translate into his comprehension of good and evil, heaven and hell, Father and Son. His thoughts run deep, and yet the simplicity of the child at first does not fade in light of the complexity of his environment and the profundity of his doubts and dreams.

A Man and a Woman

The complicating factors, beyond the obvious religious implications are one Madam Rose, a woman whose motivation is never clear, and a man Michel calls M. Joseph. Their battle is one for the custody of the child Michel.

Madam Rose runs a private orphanage and possesses hastily-prepared legal documents attesting to her guardianship of all the children in her home, Michel included. She is the French Maman, a charitable, deeply-loving woman who took several children into her home to be her own when, apparently, no one else could, or would have them. She is at the same time a scheming, skillful manipulator, shrewd and unscrupulous. But she loves Michel, more dearly than any of her other charges, more genuinely than seems possible as the bitterness of the battle is revealed.

M. Joseph, on the other hand, appears first as the conniving villain figure, the "Bad" Jew in a story of a very-Catholic family. His is the task, superficially, to win the custody of the child for the sister of his now-dead friend (Michel's father). He is prepared legally; he is, furthermore, prepared emotionally; all which point he ceases to be the antagonist. He is a reflection of the guilt Michel feels.

Yet his guiltiness is intensified by his age, his knowledge, his life and his love, in addition to his heritage and his faith. For every seemingly benevolent motivation, he acknowledges an equally-strong selfish purpose which arises from the very fact that he is alive and his family is intact following the Nazi nightmare; while his friend is dead, the boy's mother has committed suicide, and the child himself is in the hands of a woman Joseph considers extremely dangerous.

A Scarred Pride

The religious conflicts are sensitively portrayed. M. Joseph is a very credible Hitler-survivor. He bears his scars; at the same time he bears himself with the dignity and pride he believes to be his. If he is on a crusade, Robert Lewis has made it a meaningful one. The reader follows the thoughts and actions, the rationality and irrationality; he sees the letters Joseph writes but never sends.

But the sympathies of Madame Rose are never revealed. She is the mystery in this 735-page novel. She does not ask "Why?" but she, more than any other character, prompts its asking. For a long time in the book — easily too long — she is an extremely incredible character.

The book moves slowly. It is a long story. And it is a sad story. The delightful child, Michel, is lost in a sea of psychoses. While his reveries might be fascinating tracts on religion and Catholicism, his identity is lost to the adult world, and his is the tragedy of that world. The main weakness of this novel is its length and the loss of this child. The book is too potent to be allowed to degenerate into the psychological saga it becomes.

Each page contains provocative thoughts and ideas, but the story itself drags. The redemptive qualities, however, are present for those with the time and the interest in a battle which challenges many fundamental religious thoughts while determining the reality of a child whose question — Why? — is never answered.

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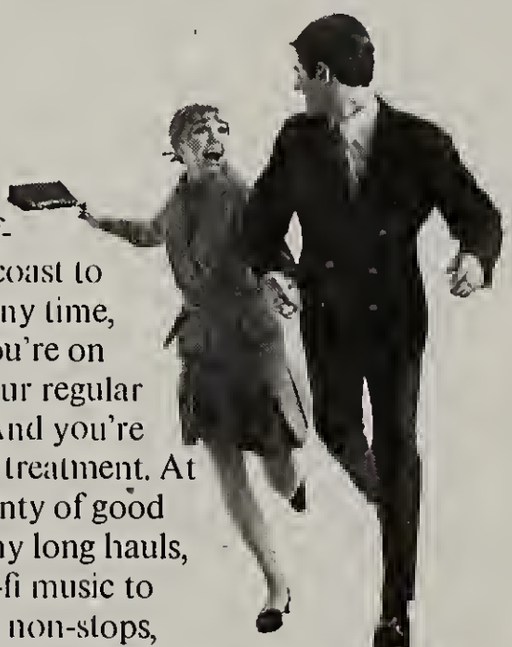

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'How Children Learn'

(Continued from page 6)

to the rottenness of our educational system.

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Would-be parents and teachers, confront and take account of the phenomena Holt describes!

A Poet Sings of Sorrow

by Susan Buyer '71

Stanyan Street and other Sorrows. By Red McKuen N.Y. Random House, 84 pp. $3.95. 1954.

Rod McKuen's first book of poetry, stanyan street and other sorrows has been a notable success since its publication in 1954. McKuen is a composer, lyricist, and singer who has performed throughout the world. His second book of poems, Listen to the Warm, was published by Random House in September.

Stanyan Street and Other Sorrows is meant to be sung as well as read, McKuen's poetry is perfect for music — simple, gentle, casual yet skillful. The simplicity of his lyrics is misleading; the poet is highly talented. Only rarely does McKuen sound contrived or unnatural.

These are love songs, sometimes sad, sometimes joyous. They are about different kinds of emotions —love, desire, loneliness, grief. The poet contrasts the need for companionship, both spiritual and physical, with deep love, and seems to remember that such can be rewarding as a method of communication between two people.

Loneliness is also a familiar theme. McKuen writes of the loneliness of ending an affair. Yet he writes with hope, even at his saddest, because he knows that loneliness never lasts.

Direct and Naturat

Not afraid of moralizing, McKuen would sometimes sound proverbial if he were not so direct and natural, almost conversational. For example, he says that "love at best is giving what you need to get" and "love is more than being warm in bed." The poet feels no need to smother his truths in similes and allegories; he states what he thinks with a minimum of rhetoric.

Once in a while McKuen injects a little humor into his verse. His humor is subtle, almost whimsical. For instance,

If you don't snake out
you can take home
the great American consolation
prize,
thirty cents worth of love,
the Sunday paper.

and

I can't help thinking that we
Americans
leave behind a universal sign
language
in lands we occupy or conquer
a phallic finger raised to all
these people think it means hello
Good God
what are alphabets made for?

Above all this book is erotic. However, although he treats sex in a refreshingly frank manner, McKuen is always tasteful, never obscene. He obviously views sex as a beautiful, natural experience; he doesn't hesitate to discuss it, yet his lyrics should offend only the prudish.

This is a book to give and to receive at Christmas. It will be read and treasured.

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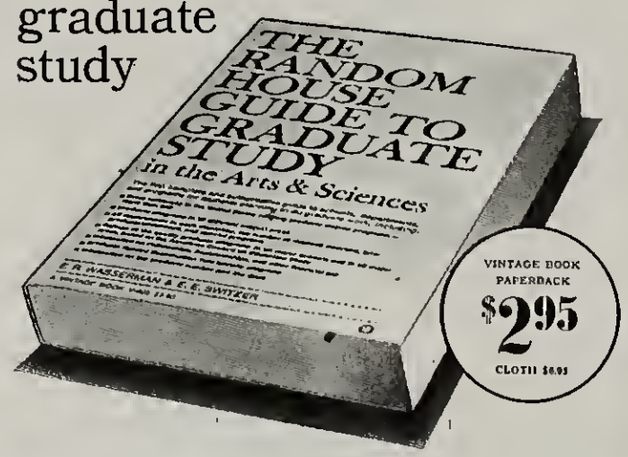

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nsa?

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Bestseller In Paperback Plays Racy Game with Psychoanalysis

by Barbara Schlain '69

Games People Play. By Eric Berne, M.D, N.Y. Grove Press, Distr. by Dell Paper. 197 pp $1.25.

Picture a cocktail party, in elegant suburban settings. Mr. White has just forced Mr. Black to concede the logical paradox in his attitude towards the war in Vietnam. Interposes the hostess eagerly, "Oh, you're playing 'Now I've Got You, You Son of a Bitch'! And over there, Mr. Klutz, is playing 'Schlemiel' with my husband. Isn't this exciting?"

Scenes similar to this are undoubtedly being played all over the country, as Games People Play, after two years on the hardcover best-seller list, is released in paperback.

Popular Primer

The source of the book's popularity is also one of its main faults. Subtitled The Psychology of Human Relationships, it is instead an exceedingly neat explanation of what is, after all, exceedingly complex. Berne has indeed written a "psychology for the layman;" he provides a series of Freudian labels — which every armchair analyst will love — over a simplified behaviorist system — which anyone can grasp, or vice versa, as id, ego, and superego converted to Parent, Adult, and Child ego states.

In the process, Berne produces a set of absurd oversimplifications that reduce all human social experience to a series of "transactions," and while he attributes numerous motives to a game e.g. internal psychological, external psychological, internal social, external social, biological, and existential — they are all faces of the same limited and distorted prism.

The underlying assumptions of Berne's games theory run something like this: Man suffers, progressively, from stimulus-hunger, recognition-hunger, and structure-hunger, ie. how to structure his waking moments. He deals with this last by programming — material programming (worklog with external reality), social programming (rituals and "semi-ritualistic topical conversations" or pastimes), and individual programming (which involves games). Games are distinguished from rituals and pastimes by two chief characteristics: "their ulterior quality and their payoff . . . Every game . . . is basically dishonest." Yet, because some forms of intimacy are "psychologically impossible for most people, the bulk of the time in serious social life is taken up with playing games. Hence games are both necessary and desirable."

Sado-masochism

The "necessary and desirable" games Berne describes are full of sadism and masochism, sexual seduction, and dishonesty. Typically, the language he chooses to describe them is vulgar and slangy.

This is not to deny that Berne is often amusing, nor that he does not often strike a cord we recognize as true. But is it the truest? Everything in Games People Play implies cynically that life is and what it appears, that people spend their lives maneuvering and being dishonest with each other.

Police Raid Office

Avatar Sponsors Benefit Fete

by Tracy Thompson '68

Avatar, Boston's underground newspaper, has been busted again. On Wed. Nov. 29, members of Avatar organized a mass give-in, to the tune of harp music and dancing, in Harvard Square. Within 45 minutes, 40 members of the Boston Draft Resistance Group, who donated their services to the cause, gave away 2,000 copies of Avatar to people passing through the Square. Simultaneously, however, 12 plainclothesmen and 2 uniformed Boston police officers raided the Boston office of Avatar at 37 Rutland Street.

Empowered by a search warrant to ferret out all obscene literature at the office, the officers confiscated all current and back issues of Avatar, as well as Ed Bearsley, a member of the Avatar editorial board.

Escalation of Legal Cases

The case against Bearsley brings the total of cases pending against Avatar to five. Since the first arrest of a Peterborough bookseller in Cambridge for selling "obscene" literature (Avatar) to a police officer three weeks ago (see News story, Nov. 16, p. 1), two street peddlers have been apprehended for selling Avatar without a permit (November 29). Under a recent ruling by the Cambridge Commissioner of Licenses, Avatar has been reclassified out of the newspaper business — it is now to be considered as a commodity that cannot be sold without a special permit. Mariposa, one of the few stores in Cambridge still carrying Avatar, was the fifth to be busted for selling "obscene" material.

According to Ed Fox, member of the Avatar board, Avatar plans on pursuing the issue of obscenity to the Supreme Court if necessary. Specifically, in Bearsley's case, their lawyer, Joseph Oteri, noted for his challenging of the constitutionality of the anti-marijuana legislation, will contend that the search warrant for the Boston office was improperly and illegally used: that none of the issues of Avatar should have been impounded inasmuch as the first six issues are finally obscene, and for that matter, neither are the later issues.

Mime Troupe Chips In

Despite continued legal harrassment, however, Avatar is still in business even in the black; will publish the next issue on schedule; and looks forward to expanding its services further. Legal fees will obviously represent a considerable burden for Avatar, but Avatar is not without friends. The San Francisco Mime Troupe and a host of others (see Box this pg.) will join together this Saturday to give a benefit for Avatar and Liberation News Service, in hopes of alleviating the financial worries of the two organizations.

Students Seek Tray Dinners

Susan Bayer '71

"Cafeteria dinners are less structured and more convenient than wait-on dinners," said Judy Sterling '69, July, along with several other girls in Freeman, has been active in the campaign to initiate more cafeteria dinners during the week.

These girls feel that reducing the number of wait-on dinners would enable girls to eat faster and to get back to their studies. They maintain that sit-down dinners seem stilted or nerve-wracking for girls who have more pressing responsibilities than a long meal. They point out that cafeteria dinners would free wait-ons for other dorm jobs and enable the many girls who normally skip dinner to eat.

Mrs. Tenney's View

July and Nancy Wood '70 discussed the matter with Mrs. Ann Tenney, director of residence. According to them, Mrs. Tenney said that allowing girls to sign up to eat with wait-ons early is not possible because it would be too confusing for the kitchen to accommodate two large groups of dinners every night and it would disrupt work schedules.

However, if students push for more cafeteria dinners, Mrs. Tenney expects that wait-ons will be discontinued on either Wednesday or Thursday nights. This is more feasible in the newer dormitories, she claimed. Self-service dinners will be difficult to initiate in Severance and Tower Court because the kitchen and dining facilities were not designed to be used for cafeteria meals.

Business Manager's Comment

Nancy and July also conferred with Mr. Robert Schneider, the business manager. He suggested that one dorm from each group have cafeteria dinners each night, thus giving the students the freedom to have a sit-down meal or self-service, as they choose. Students wishing to eat cafeteria style could eat in another dorm in their group one night if their own dorm had a sit-down dinner. Miss Jean Crawford, Dean of students, told July that she would support the change if it had a valid reason.

Roz Hayhurst, Freeman house president, stated that although the House President's Council is discussing the possibilities of cafeteria dinners, most of the other houses are not as interested as Freeman.

She confirmed the hopelessness of eating with wait-ons and expressed the hope that at least Mr. Schneider's plan of having both cafeteria and sit-down meals every night within each dorm group will be executed soon.

Panels and Speakers to Probe Sciences During All College January Symposium

SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

There will be a Wellesley Symposium on Contemporary Science on Jan. 16 and 17. On Tues., Jan. 16, at 8 p.m. in Alumnae Hall Dr. Geoffrey F. Chew, professor of physics at the University of California at Berkeley, will speak on the "Crisis of the Elementary Particle Concept." A reception in the Alumnae ballroom will follow the lecture.

At 9:30 a.m. Wed. Jan. 17, Dr. Bart J. Bok, director of the Steward Observatory at the University of Arizona will speak on "Recent Trends in Galactic Research" in Alumnae Hall. At 10:45 a.m., Dr. George Wald, professor of biology at Harvard University and recent recipient of the Nobel Prize, will lecture on the "Molecular Basis of Human Vision."

At 1:30 that afternoon there will be a panel discussion on "Science and Public Policy" led by Dr. Jerome Wiesner, provost of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Doctors Bok, Chew, and Wald will make up the panel.

The Symposium is open to everyone. Tickets will be distributed in the dormitories in early January.

Happening in Boston!

Friends of Avatar and Liberation News Service will want to attend a benefit for them this Saturday, Dec. 9 at Hayden Hall, DU, at 8:30 p.m. Featured will be: The San Francisco Mime Troupe, The Grass Menagerie, The Entire Navy, Ray Mungo from LNS, the Avatar staff, and, most likely, Phil Ochs, The Beacon Street Union, Paul Krassner, as well as any number of other people who may wander in. Tickets (being given away for a $2 donation) may be obtained either from Susan Sprau in Freeman (235-7468) or from a friendly representative at the El Table.

More Commitment . . .

Political Issues

(Continued from page 4)

sues, he stressed the importance of a multi-party system in cities, to avoid the tendency of polarization and over-simplification. In the recent non-partisan campaign, Sears was classed as a Republican, the first to run for Mayor of Boston in 18 years. (Yet, it was evident that his campaign was not a last-minute plan.)

The party alignment in Boston as it is, with nine Democrats for every one Republican, he said, creates a situation whereby one party is fat, dumb and happy while the other becomes desperate, foolish and patronage-conscious. To effect a situation where the majority can at least be challenged, he called for a three to one ratio.

In commenting on his amazing showing of third place in the primary, he suggested that Mrs. Hicks lost many votes of people who agreed with her because she was a woman.

Before concluding, Sears lambasted the press several times, for its omission of much pertinent news. He expressed particular annoyance that while details of baseball players' batting scores are abundant, there is a dearth of news considering activities in the Capitol. He cited the Grove Hall incident in June and a number of unreported gang killings for insufficient coverage.

SEX

The College's annual series of three marriage lectures will be held during the month of January.

On Mon., Jan. 8, Dr. Leroy Graham will speak on sex and marriage problems for college of the sociology department at girls. Dr. Graham, a member American University, is also the university's marriage and sex counselor. In addition, he acts as a consultant for students at Radcliffe.

Dr. Robert Wheatley of the Rock Clinic will speak on birth control on Wed., Jan. 10.

The final lecture will be given by Dr. Olga Wermer on Mon., Jan. 22. Her topic will be the physiology of sex.

All these lectures will be held at 7:30 p.m., in 112 Pendleton and are open free of charge to all members of the College community.

Titicut Follies . . .

(Continued from page 1)

of the department of sociology, who is curently conducting a course in criminology, commented, "From what I believe the contents of the movie are, the movie is not only a violation of the privacy of the inmates but also of the custodial officers," Stoodley admitted that he was working in the dark because he had not seen the movie, but nevertheless added that the state of Massachusetts seems "laden with self-interest" and has unclean hands in trying to present the showing of the movie.

"Massachusetts is more interested in looking after its own interest rather than in being concerned with individuals," he said. Stoodley feels that the legal grounds for preventing the showing of the film should rest with the suits of the inmates and the custodial officers, rather than with the state. Because of their incompetence, however, the inmates will have to be given legal guardians to sue for them.

Consent to What?

Stoodley cited the problem of consent as one of the major issues of the trial. The custodial officers gave consent for the filming of the movie, but the question is to what exactly did they give consent. They now claim that they did not give consent to the kind of film that evolved, including some of its more shocking aspects. They say that Wiseman not only broke his agreement to photograph nude men from the waist up only but also cut the total tape to emphasize the sexual aspect.

If this is true, it is possible that Wiseman did not have a purely educational, research interest in making the movie. Massachusetts legislators, as well as the director of Bridgewater, gave consent to the filming of the movie because they thought it was to be an educational film.

Leaves Out Therapy

Stoodley thinks that Titicut Follies is not an exposee per se because "there is a distinction between a therapeutic community and conditions of the premises. From the picture we can't see the therapy, only the conditions." It must also be remembered that the conditions are part of the treatment of the insane, and that some force and isolation are necessary.

"Bridgewater is consistent with what has been going on in the state," Stoodley commented, "but we see that this is inadequate in terms of 'new therapy.' We are beginning to understand that mental disorders are subject to alleviation and that the individual can be restored to the community. Bridgewater, however, teaches the individual to accept the institution as a permanent way of life."

Transfer to Menial Health

Stoodley added that it is clear that Massachusetts needs a menial institution, rather than a penal institution, to adequately deal with these people. Massachusetts law calls for removal of the criminally insane from the Department of Correction to the Department of Mental Health and authorizes the building of a mental hospital for them at Norfolk.

However ,no plans have been made to do this. Stoodley explains that this inaction has occurred for two reasons: (1) the criminally insane tend to get less legal protection because they belong to a low socio-economic class and are carriers of stigma, and (2) people who are most important in society attract the most help and attention.

Christmas Vespers

Christmas Vespers will present music by the Wellesley College Choir and Madrigal Group. It will be held at 8 p.m., Dec. 10, in Houghton Chapel.

The program will begin with the organ prelude "In dulci jubilo," arranged by Buxtehude and played by William Herrmann, director of Choir. "Hodie Christmas Natus Est" by Sweelink will be the opening piece. Christmas music of the German Baroque will follow, including music by the composers Schein, Praetorius, and Scheidt. The major work of this group is Scheidt's Sacred Concerto, "In dulci jubilo." These pieces will be performed by the full choir and chamber choir, with recorders, cello, and organ.

The program will then move to contemporary carols by Benjamin Britten, Domingo Santa Cruz, and Zoltan Kodaly. Traditional carols follow, and the program will close with the traditional French carol "Chantons Noel," arranged by Hubert W. Lamb, professor of music. The organ postlude, played by Martha Hughes '68, is another arrangement of "In dulci jubilo" by Bach.

Robert W. Galvin

Barbara Caulfield

Ralph Kimball

HOW WIDESPREAD IS DRUG USAGE AMONG STUDENTS?

WILL IT IMPAIR THEIR ABILITIES IN BUSINESS?

Paul G. Siltenfeld

Fred W. Seyre

MOTOROLA INC.

Mr. Fred W. Seyre
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Sayre:

I have been asked the question, what do businessmen know about college students? A greater insight into campus life-styles and attitudes will certainly help businessmen obtain a better understanding of students—many of whom will be entering business. We in business probably have some erroneous notions, just as correspondence I have received has shown me that campus attitudes toward business are not always based on correct information.

For example, I would like a better perspective on the use of drugs on campus. Are the reports true that more and more students are relying on drugs to stimulate creative thought and as a means of escape?

Just how widespread is drug usage in colleges today? One day we read that the reports are over-exaggerated, another day that the problems have been understated. I find myself wondering to what extent—to what degree of frequency—are drugs used by their campus advocates, and to what actual meaningful end. Is their use purposeful, or merely a crutch and an "experience"?

The question of drug usage on campus is more than a casual subject to businessmen. Business requires a steady influx of men with vision, imagination, fresh ideas, new approaches, and we are turning to the brighter graduates going into industry and business to satisfy these needs.

When the young men enters the business world (or any other vocation), will he give up using drugs and other psychedelic stimulations? Or has their use become an intrinsic part of his life-style?

On the other hand, supposing the student, when he embarks on a career, forsakes the drug habit which he presumes stimulated his creativity on campus. Will he still be able to generate imaginative approaches to business problems?

Another point I would like clarified is that of compatibility with those with whom he must come in contact in a business career. Will he have become so accustomed to companions whose mental processes are stimulated artificially that he will be unable to communicate with, and feel empathetic toward, his business contemporaries?

I would like your thoughts on this drug question.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Galvin
Chairman, Motorola Inc.

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In September, I invited four students whose photos appear above to participate in a continuing dialogue concerning the pros and cons of business. The resulting correspondence with Mr. Fred Seyre has been appearing in this campus newspaper and others. Likewise with the other three dialogists, their letters to me and my responses appear in various campus papers.

In one of his letters, the Princeton University participant, Mr. Paul Siltenfeld, asked me: "What do businessmen know about college students?". He posed an essential question. Businessmen should know more about students—about their views and opinions, their attitudes. This is just as important as students knowing more about business.

Many men in business have stereotyped impressions of students, just as students have of businessmen. Words such as "bearded"—"protesting"—"permissive"—are used as descriptive of students, just as "grey flannel"—"profit-hungry"—"anti-intellectual"—are tagged to businessmen.

In an effort to increase the mutual understanding between the campus and the corporation, I plan, from time to time in this Dialogue Program, to ask questions and raise issues as well as to respond to those of the student dialogists.

It is my hope that such an exchange will help correct some of the erroneous impressions that exist.

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Tra-La Tra-La Tra-La Tra-La

When will you buy those Xmas gifts (or the ones you know, and the ones you love,
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To hang on the wall, or hide in the hall,
To send thru the mail or gift yourself?

When will you come to the COSMETIQUE
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With two Cosmeticians here all the time
With a multitudinous array
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We can assiduously serve
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